

# Licking Valley Courier

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Devoted to the Advancement of the Better Things for Morgan County and West Liberty

Always in Advance

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WEST LIBERTY, MORGAN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1936

WHOLE NUMBER 1317

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## Personal

Life is useful or unuseful,  
Life is false or life is true;  
Life is what we try to make it—  
Brother, what is life to you?

Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Elam were in Mt. Sterling yesterday.

Mrs. T. H. Caskey is trying her best to put out her unwelcome visitor, the flu.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Elam and Mrs. H. C. Rose were in Paintsville on Monday.

Earl Morris of Detroit, Mich., was the Friday dinner guest of Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Brong.

Miss Lena Martin of Salyersville is spending the week with her sister, Mrs. Stanley Ryan.

Mr. and Mrs. Clint Ferguson have taken an apartment with Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Manker.

H. C. Rose, Graham Burton, Henry Carr Rose, and Hager Craft had business in Pikeville on Monday.

FOR SALE—1931 Whippet Coupe in good running condition, \$125 cash. Roscoe Brong, West Liberty, Ky.—Adv.

Misses Eunice and Carrie Adams and Icie Davis were supper guests last Thursday of Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Brong.

Mrs. Georgia May of Winchester visited here Monday and Tuesday her sister-in-law, Mrs. D. R. Keeton, and family.

Rev. and Mrs. Clyde Boggs returned Friday from their visit over Christmas with Mrs. Boggs' parents in North Carolina.

Mr. and Mrs. Irvin J. Conley and Clay Conley, of Falcon, ate dinner Sunday with their relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Brong.

Rev. A. O. Allison of Grain shook hands with a number of old friends Saturday while in town to assist in the funeral services.

Miss Bernice Turner, who spent Christmas here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mose Turner, returned Monday to her work in Logan, W. Va.

The men members of the P.T.A. wish to thank the lady members of ditto for the wonderful time and delicious refreshments at the membership social Monday evening.

Dr. O. P. Henry of Mt. Sterling is taking advantage of the hunting season for a little recreation and incidentally shaking hands with his many friends and relatives in Morgan county.

LOST: A bunch of keys in a leather case, probably at Malone or between there and Jackson. Reward for return to this office. E. I. Dawkins, mail carrier. (Adv.)

Mrs. Virgil Gullett and children, of Sharpshurg, attended the funeral of her uncle, Bruce McKenzie, Saturday, and visited until Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McKenzie.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Mathis, who spent their Christmas vacation here with Mrs. Mathis' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cole, have returned to Mr. Mathis' school work at Grays Knob.

Miss Bertie Egelston of Tabor spent a few days here with her sister, Miss Sylvia Egelston, who with her friend, Kenneth Wells, returned with Bertie for the Christmas dinner with home folks.

Mrs. R. A. Baldwin returned Saturday from her Christmas vacation in Michigan with her children. Miss Sylvia Egelston kept house in her absence. Miss Lorene Wells has been staying with Miss Egelston.

MEN WANTED for Rawleigh Routes of 500 families in Powell and Martin counties. Reliable hustler should start earning \$25 weekly and increase rapidly. Write today, Rawleigh, Dept. KYA-260-S, Freeport, Ill. (Adv.)

Mr. and Mrs. Drexel Smith of Illinois, who have been visiting relatives in the county, and Miss Nancy Elam of Liberty Road spent Tuesday in town with Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Brong and family and Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Brong and Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Adams.

## NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS

The Morgan county board of education has employed Hugh Merriwether, architect, of Lexington, Kentucky, to furnish complete plans and specifications for four six-room high school buildings to be located at Cannel City, Crockett, and Wrigley.

We have been notified by the W.P.A. office at Louisville that these projects have been financially approved and that work will start just as soon as men can be assigned and sites properly located. It has been the utmost and sincere desire of the Morgan county board of education to do everything that is in their power to see that nothing was left undone that might preclude the construction of these buildings under the W.P.A. set-up. This news should be welcomed by all the citizens of Morgan county because it means that the federal government will expend something near \$200,000 on schoolhouse construction in Morgan county. Generations would have come and gone before that much money could have been accumulated for capital outlay from the taxpayers of Morgan county. No reasonable person could object to the Morgan county board of education in taking advantage of this wonderful opportunity presented by the federal government. It becomes the duty of every official connected with the school system to see that this money is expended wisely and that as much as possible be accomplished for the amount of money expended.

A newspaper editor recently said: "Let's look ahead! Supposing no new schools are built now. Why didn't they build the schools when the federal government was willing to pay almost all the cost? Such will be the complaint a few years from now."

This is a sensible approach to the schoolhouse question. There are some school districts that do not possess the taxability to cover the cost of needed schoolhouse construction. It becomes expedient that the look into the future be undertaken in the light of present conditions. In a comparatively few months the funds offered by the federal government will be exhausted. Many school systems have availed themselves of this generous offer. Many more are expected to do so. OVA O. HANEY, Co. Supt.

## DECEMBER MARRIAGE LICENSES

Dec. 2, Clay Elam, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Condit McChure, White Oak, Ky.  
Dec. 7, Wendell Manning, Ezel, and Gladys McCracken, Ezel.  
Dec. 7, Robert Elliott, Redwine, and Ethel Roseberry, Redwine.  
Dec. 11, Anna Lewis, Stacy Fork, and Mattie L. Vance, Stacy Fork.  
Dec. 11, Jesse Roe, Grassy Creek, and Myrtle Subitson, Bonny.

Dec. 11, Roscoe H. Barrette, Stacy Fork, and Ruby Barnett, Stacy Fork.  
Dec. 13, John A. H. Ferguson, Greear, and Kate Ferguson, Greear.  
Dec. 14, Ollie Lee Perry, Wrigley, and Annie Peyton, Zag.

Dec. 19, Jesse B. Phillips, Blaze, and Nannie Sergeant, Blaze.  
Dec. 20, Alfred Howard Day, Maytown, and Daisy Young, Maytown.

Dec. 21, Evert Stacy, Cannel City, and Lida Terrell, Cannel City.  
Dec. 23, Moody L. Puckett, Newport, and Della Vest, Insko.

Dec. 23, Lester Bishop, Blaze, and Carmie Sergeant, Blaze.  
Dec. 24, James Henry Doolin, Lenox, and Verna Trimble, Lenox.

Dec. 24, W. Rudolph Rowland, Mima, and Leona Williams, Dingus.  
Dec. 24, Thurman E. Fannin, Little Sandy, and Eva M. Howard, Wrigley.

Dec. 24, Mack Keeton, West Liberty, and Ella Ree Houn, West Liberty.  
Dec. 27, Glenn Caskey, Lenox, and Lissie Fannin, Crockett.

Dec. 31, Woodrow W. Manning, Bonny, and Beulah E. Lawson, Bonny.  
Dec. 31, Elza Goebel Manning, Bonny, and Ivory Vest, Bonny.

## NOTICE

The Salyer Cemetery association will meet at the office of Sheriff W. H. Stacy on Saturday afternoon at 2:30. All persons interested in the Salyer cemetery are urgently requested to attend this important meeting.

MRS. C. K. STACY, Pres.

## CARD OF THANKS

We wish to express our thanks and appreciation to neighbors and friends for all their kindness at the time of the death and burial of our beloved brother, Bruce McKenzie—Brothers, Sisters, and family.

The Courier goes to Grade A homes

## Wants Short, Busy Session

Governor Chandler appeared before a joint senate and house session on Tuesday and in a heart to heart talk admonished the lawmakers to work quick and well for Kentucky. He warned new members of the bane of professional lobbyists and mapped out a 13 point program which he said should be completed in thirty days. Said the governor:

"The legislature, in my judgment, should pass the following laws:

"1. Authorize an appropriation for a comprehensive audit and survey of the state government and its affairs.

"2. Authorize the governor to request advisory opinions from the court of appeals of Kentucky with reference to pending legislation.

"3. A law to enable the state to carry its own insurance.

"4. Repeal of the sales tax, effective immediately with an emergency clause.

"5. Pass a compulsory primary law to give the people the right to vote

in a single primary for all elective offices.

"6. Authorize the state highway commission to take over the county roads for maintenance.

"7. Authorize the use of convict labor in taking over the county roads and in rehabilitating the state penal, charitable, and eleemosynary institutions.

"8. Reduce the state tax on real estate from five cents to one cent and return the right to make assessments to the counties.

"9. Reduce the tax on gasoline one cent.

"10. Pass the liquor control act.

"11. Pass model laws sponsored by hunters and fishermen in Kentucky.

"12. Pass a state wide registration law to prevent frauds in elections in the state.

"13. Cooperation with the federal government in its program to secure old age pensions and greater measure of social security for our citizens."

## WEST LIBERTY SCHOOL NOTES

### Second Semester Begins Jan. 13

The second semester of the Morgan county high school will begin Monday morning, Jan. 13, at 8 o'clock. Pupils are requested to meet in their home rooms for registration.

The following new courses will be offered: biology (first half), world history (first half), algebra II, English II (first half), economics, book-keeping, physical geography, agriculture, adv. high school arithmetic.

Pupils who are entering high school for the first time, or pupils who are not properly classified, should consult Mr. Carpenter before registration.

The play presented by the dramatic club before the Christmas holidays yielded a total of \$14.20. After all expenses were deducted we had a balance of \$9.

The "Parent-Teachers' association" will hold its first meeting of the new year on Monday, Jan. 20, at 7 p.m. in the high school building. We now have a paid membership of 155. This exceeds by 100 the paid membership last year.

The West Liberty Red Devils will meet the Frenchburg team on the local floor Saturday night, Jan. 11, at 7:30. Admission 15 cents for pupils, 25 cents for others.

Parents are urged to get their children to school on time. Three tardies are equivalent to one absence. Seven absences, if not properly accounted for, may cause the pupil not to receive credit. The first big bell rings at 7:30 a.m. The last big bell rings at 7:55 a.m. The tardy bell rings at 8:00 a.m.

The faculty and pupils are exceedingly sorry to hear of the death of Bruce McKenzie, Sherman, a son of Mr. McKenzie, is a senior in the high school.

Semester examinations began on Wednesday, Jan. 8, at 1:45, and will close Friday, Jan. 10, at 3:15.

The following pupils have N.Y.A. scholarship which pays each one \$0.10 per month. Some pupils are directing traffic, others are keeping library, some are assisting the teachers in the grading of papers, while others coach pupils in their work: Thelma Black, Edna Cecil, Ralph Carpenter, Wilma Fugate, Lois Hancey, Jesse Cottle, Russell Deborde, Maxine Ellington, Guy Lacy, Christine Perry, Frank Sowards, Oren Adams, Anna Perry, Goldie Patrick, Christine Adams, Lovell Donahue, Sylvian Donahue, Denzil Lykins, Francis Davis, Anna Lou Whitt, Christine Ferguson, Arthur Wells, Junior Cottle, Flossie Stamper, Albert Trimble, Earsie Stacy, Walter S. Cox, Leovids Lykins, Louise Holbrook, Lala Perry, Edna Elam, Lillian Prater, Kathleen Deborde, and Eliza Keeton.

The Sunday school attendance has increased since our last report. Mr. May's fifth grade had 63 percent of the pupils attending church or Sunday school Jan. 5. Mrs. Wormsley's room had 60 percent; Mrs. Allen's junior class had 43 percent; and Mr. Whitt's freshmen had 45 percent. Sophs and seniors, get to work! Many pupils have made "going to church every Sunday" as one New Year's resolution they mean to keep.

## FOR SALE

One pair horse mules, good ones, coming 3 years old. Price \$250. Also one good Jersey milk cow, fresh, coming 7 years old. No letters answered. JAS. F. WHEELER, Woodbend, Ky.

## WHAT DETERMINES INTELLIGENCE?

Semester examinations are being given this week. After the examination papers are graded, the instructors will in a great degree of accuracy determine by some letter, such as A, B, C, D, or F, the efficiency or progress that the pupils have made in various subjects for the semester closing Jan. 10.

As one might expect, the grades will vary from A to F. This leads the parents to ask the question, Does the pupil who makes A on all or practically all his courses possess a greater degree of intelligence than the pupil who makes an average of C or lower on his courses? I hope in this brief account to discuss the subject, "What Determines Intelligence?"

From the pupil's point of view, intelligence is capacity to respond.

In this modern day of ours, we must think of the pupil passing through seven distinct ages.

The chronological age represents the number of years one has been on earth since birth. The anatomical age represents the advancement in the growth and development of the various parts of the body. The physiological age has to do with the development of functions rather than structures.

The mental age indicates the pupil's native ability or intelligence. The subject age is the pupil's achievement age for a particular subject. The educational age is the total of all the child's school subject ages. The pedagogical age has reference to the pupil's school grade.

When school finances permit, standard tests should be given at the beginning of the school term in order that the pupil might be properly classified.

What progress could a pupil expect to accomplish who has a chronological age of 12, and a mental age of 8? What would be the IQ (intelligence quotient) of that pupil? Dividing the mental age by the chronological age we find that the IQ is less than 70. Any pupil with an IQ of 70 or less is classed as feeble minded.

Intelligence quotients range from 140 to 70. The child of normal or average intelligence has an IQ anywhere from 90 to 110. The dull pupil has an IQ of 70 to 80. A child with a high IQ should usually make better progress in school work than one whose IQ is much lower. But that is not always the case; it happens not infrequently that a child of only moderate intelligence surpasses the brighter schoolmate, and for various reasons. Two important varying factors are health and industry. Great brain capacity does not get us far in learning if there is lack of nervous energy or if there is a disposition to take life too easy.

In nearly every school and in practically every class there are superior and inferior pupils. Both bright and dull pupils are retarded in the grades but the superior pupil, notwithstanding common belief to the contrary, is retarded the most.

Standard tests show that in most classes 7 percent of the pupils make A, 24 percent make B, 38 percent make C, 24 percent make D, while 7 percent make F.

As parents we should strive to make conditions for learning as inviting and wholesome as possible. As teachers, we should strive to classify the pupils properly, thereby making the work of the pupil a pleasure rather than a drudgery.

WINFRED L. CARPENTER,  
Principal Morgan county high school.

## COURT RULES OUT AAA

Washington, D. C.—In final decision the supreme court Monday ruled the entire AAA program was unconstitutional.

In an opinion read by Justice Roberts, the original adjustment act was declared to be "an invasion of state rights" and beyond federal power under the "general welfare" clause.

If the farm aid legislation were valid, he said, it would be possible for congress "to regulate industry in its most meticulous forms."

The decision was 6 to 3. Justices Stone, Brandeis, and Cardozo dissented.

Speculation how the presidential campaign would be affected stirred instantly when the news reached the capitol. Legislators turned in private from the business of the moment, examination of the 1936-37 new deal budget, to mull over the possibilities.

Republican determination on farm plan alternatives long had been awaiting the supreme court attitude.

What the new deal would do was awaited eagerly.

## BAPTIST CHURCH

Prayer meeting and song service at 7 o'clock every Thursday night.

Sunday school at 10 o'clock a.m.

Church services immediately after Sunday school and also at 7 p.m. every Sunday.

Lord's Supper the first Sunday night in each month.

Everybody is invited to attend these services, "Not forsaking the assembling of yourselves together."

ROSCOE BRONG, pastor

## BRUCE MCKENZIE SHOT

Bruce McKenzie, Spanish-American war veteran and father of six children, was shot to death in front of the Bellamy restaurant on Main street here on the evening of January 2.

His alleged slayer, Buford Gross, married and father of four children, delivered himself up to the sheriff at once and was taken to Mt. Sterling and placed in jail.

It is said there had been a controversy between the two men, from which the shooting followed.

Bruce McKenzie was a member of a prominent family of whom two brothers, Earsie and William, both of West Liberty, and five sisters, Mrs. Cella Eastelling, Jostel, Ky.; Mrs. Effie Roberts, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. Mary Jane Dyer, Middletown, Ohio; Mrs. Lou Emma Turner, Clinton, Ill.; and Mrs. Kate Masey, Cleveland, Ohio, survive.

He was married June 24, 1915, to Rosa Perry, who with six children, Johnnie Bruce, Sherman, Marcella, Louise, Cortis, and Owen, are bereft of husband and father.

Funeral services were conducted from the Christian church by Revs. A. O. Allison of Grain, M. B. Whitt of Wrigley, and Harlan Murphy of West Liberty. Burial was in Salyer cemetery.

## BIRTHDAY DINNER

Mrs. Sherman Lewis entertained the following guests with a turkey dinner Monday in honor of her husband's birthday: Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Perry, J. H. Perry, Mrs. Bosselton Allen, Henry Lowell Allen, R. M. Oakley, and Woodrow Hopkins.

Mr. Lewis was not expecting his birthday to be remembered and was much surprised to find the sumptuous dinner and his guests awaiting him when he came from work. Mr. Lewis has been employed in the electric plant here for the past ten years.

Everyone enjoyed the dinner immensely and wished Mr. Lewis many happy returns of the day.

## MISSIONARY SOCIETY MEETS

The Baptist Missionary society met with Mrs. Virginia Brong on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 2, 1936.

The president, Mrs. J. C. Nickell, called the meeting to order and in the absence of the Bible study superintendent conducted the devotional.

At the previous meeting the following officers were elected for this year: President, Mrs. Virginia Brong; first vice president and enlistment supt., Mrs. Golden Nickell; second vice president and chairman of program committee, Miss Mary Jane Cox; secretary and treasurer, Miss Elizabeth Wells; Bible study supt., Mrs. Alice Carter; personal service and mission study, Mrs. Jennie E. Brong; stewardship supt., Miss Icie Davis; supt. of White Cross and Margaret fund, Miss Eunice Adams; counselor of girls' auxiliary, Miss Margaret Brong; counselor of junior girls' auxiliary, Mrs. Louise Fugitt; leaders of sunbeams, Miss Elizabeth Wells and Miss Carrie Adams. All the officers but two were present and duly installed.

The president then read her report of the society's work for 1935. Everyone was pleased that so many points of the standard of excellence had been reached; of the two meetings a month not one had been missed; every program had been carried out; missionary funds had been sent regularly; three books were studied; four weeks of prayer were observed; much personal service was done both for the church and for neighbors; the attendance most of the time was good, but not always 50 percent.

The new president then took the chair, dues were paid, and other business was discussed. It was voted to order three copies of "Kagawa in Japan" for the first mission study to begin with the second meeting in February.

Edward Keeton took care of John Davis' filling station a few days while Johnny wrestled with the flu.

## SCHEDULE OF SERVICES

### M. E. CHURCH SOUTH

First Sunday: West Liberty 11 a.m. Cannel City 6 p.m.

Second Sunday: Goodwin Chapel 11 a.m. Cannel City 2:30 p.m. West Liberty 7 p.m.

Third Sunday: West Liberty 11 a.m. Cannel City 6 p.m.

Fourth Sunday: Cannel City 11 a.m. Goodwin Chapel 2:30 p.m. West Liberty 7 p.m.

Young people's division, West Liberty, every Sunday at 6:15 p.m. A cordial invitation is extended to you to attend these services.

REV. CLYDE BOGGS



# CAUGHT in the WILD

By **ROBERT AMES BENNET**

WNU Service  
Copyright by Robert Ames Bennet

## CHAPTER VI—Continued

Even after this, Garth had to bear the brunt of the heavy work. Much of the time the others were forced to stop off, to get the camp out of their backs or rest their arms. And when they paddled, their unskillful stroke kept Garth twisting his own stroke to keep the canoe from being swayed from side to side like a ship with the yaws.

Bad work been the only consideration, he would not soon have done it all. There were, however, reasons for more speed than he could make alone with the heavily loaded skin-covered craft. The summer was now far along. The days were rapidly shortening, the nights becoming colder and darker.

Delay would mean a serious chance of being caught in early autumn blizzards. Even Lillith might not be able to survive an all-day drive of snow. Such a storm would undoubtedly kill her father and, not improbably, Huxby also. Persistent use of the paddles would continue the toughening of the three cheechacos. It would also quicken the speed of the canoe as they acquired skill from practice.

He himself kept to his stroke like the born voyager he was, dipping his paddle for hour after hour. His steady pull never varied except when, at long intervals, he shifted the paddle over to the other side. He stopped that clocklike stroke only when landings had to be made for food or sleep.

On the third day Lillith attempted to keep stroke with him. She paddled until so exhausted that she broke down and went. After that Huxby quit less often, though he never came so near to overtaking himself.

They had twice camped on muskeg. The third afternoon brought them to broken ridges where the stream dashed through a gorge. So far as could be seen, the rapids looked easy to shoot. But Garth said it was a portage.

He flung a pack from his tump-line and took the canoe on his shoulders. The total load was a full two hundred and fifty pounds. At sight of it, the others took on all the rest of the meat and equipment. For miles Garth led them up and down rocky slopes, through brush and bogs. Twice they skirted sheer falls that showed why he had taken to land.

At last, below the lower fall, he launched the canoe in the belly of a deep pool. The others sunk down on the bank, outspent. He built a fire and loiled tea for them. They expected to camp overnight. He ordered them back into the canoe.

"Can't chance waiting here. May be too foggy to see tomorrow," he explained. "Sit flat in the bottom, and keep your paddles inboard."

They understood when a few strokes of his paddle brought the canoe to the foot of the pool. For a long two miles they crouched low in the bottom while the frail craft glided down the foaming, swirling torrent of white water. Garth smiled at their cowering backs. He had often shot worse rapids, and he had been down these once before. Skillfully as an Algonquian Indian, he drove the canoe clear of dangerous whirlpools and dodged past rocks with deft twists of his paddle.

At the foot of the rapids, he headed in alongside a bit of gravelly beach and helped Mr. Ramill and Lillith ashore. When he remarked that there was gold in the gravel, Huxby nearly upset the canoe in his haste to get out and look.

"Gold! Why didn't we bring the gold pan?"

Garth laughed and stretched out on the dry grass above the gravel. "Gallant gentleman, your lady is building the fire."

"Don't mind him, Vivian," Lillith chimed in on the banter. "You can use the cup for panning. I need only the pot to boil Alan's tea."

Huxby glanced sidelong at Garth and hastened to help the girl. Her father had flattened out beside Garth. With a yawn, Garth stretched up his arms and let them fall. The left one came down across the millionaire's body. The back of the hand felt a lump under the leather coat. Huxby had not again gained possession of the pistol.

Nothing would have been easier than to have pulled out the weapon and flung it into the stream. The impulse to do so passed as quickly as it flashed into Garth's mind. He was not the kind of sportsman who shoots dogs from a bona, or tigers from the backs of elephants. There is far more sport stalking a beast that has a chance to kill the stalker.

The cheechacos had now experienced the different phases of canoeing—days of paddling through muskeg, a portage, and the running of rapids. But all proved to be no more than a mild sample of the difficulties and hardships that followed. In the next two weeks three very hard portages made. Between times, the canoe was paddled interminably through meandering channels that twisted and looped and split off in blind leads.

Down in the lower country, the pests of black gnats, mosquitoes and stinging flies became worse. At the same

time the flask of grease and pitch dope began to give out. Most of the party were drenched by a steady drizzle, varied only by downpours that kept Lillith and her father bailing the canoe.

Several times fog on the water compelled Garth to put ashore. Without sight, even his training could not enable him to follow the right channel. He was not an Indian. But between the forced halts, he put in still longer hours of paddling.

Matters were coming to a pinch. After the first wetting by the rain, what remained of the meat spoiled. It became so flyblown and tainted that Lillith threw it away before Garth could prevent the wastage. He decided to give them all another lesson.

In the fast that followed, Mr. Ramill was the first to fall. Huxby came next; Lillith last of the three. By the third day they had given up all paddling. On the fourth, they lay slumped in the bottom of the canoe. Garth only tightened his belt again and dipped his paddle in his strong, steady, seemingly tireless stroke.

Whenever he found himself nearing his limit, he headed ashore, boiled tea, slept, and then put off again. The fifth day began to draw on the last reserve of his wiry endurance. Towards noon he made the boggy shore, almost outspent. He dragged out the wolfskin knapsack anchor, with its load of platinum alloy. The girl and the two men lay in a stupor of starvation. He himself was so tired that he could not have lifted even Lillith ashore.

As he rested on the west sledge he recalled the place as one of his former camp sites. A spruce-covered ridge of higher ground here thrust out into the muskeg. The first remembrance brought another. The second gave him strength to pull his rifle from the canoe and climb ashore the ridge end. There was a berry patch on the east slope. The fruit would be better than nothing. He hoped, however, for something more.

Circling to get the wind in his face, he crept through the spruce thickets until he could peer out on the open



"Out of the Muskeg; but a Long Way From Out of This D—d North!"

ground of the berry patch. Luck was with him. The old black bear had gone off and left her cub. He rested the rifle barrel on a spruce branch to get a sure aim.

That was the end of famine. Gorged upon the fat, tender meat of the bear cub, even Mr. Ramill rapidly regained strength. He was still rather weak, however, when they came to the last portage.

The approach to solid ground was across a narrow belt of muskeg. Near the far side of the swamp, the millionaire failed to jump squarely upon a tussock of niggerhead grass. He slipped and plunged headfirst into a pool.

Huxby was following close behind, alert for every move of his partner. He sprang to grasp the feet of the sinking man. A heave dragged him out, slimed and spluttering. Huxby worked over him, scraping off mud, until Lillith hastened back to help assist her father across the rest of the quagmire. Once on firm ground, the millionaire joked about his mishap.

"Haven't had a bath since the last rain," he said. "This one is higher class—equal to the mud baths at Hot Springs. How about my pack Lillith?"

She looked in his foxskin bag. "Everything there, Dad—with some mud added."

Garth had been too far ahead, with his heavy pack and canoe, to see or hear the accident. Mr. Ramill joked again about his extra bath when they took to the canoe at the time until they reached the evening camp and he started to wash the mud from the leather coat, he did not notice that the pistol was missing.

At the announcement of the loss,

Huxby met Garth's gaze with a stare of cold hostility. Garth walked up to him, empty-handed.

"If you've done what I think you have," he said, "I call you for a showdown."

The engineer's lips tightened in an ironical smile. He put up his hands. Not to be fooled by the seeming bluff, Garth went over Huxby's tattered clothes, from coat collar to moccasins. The pistol was nowhere on the engineer.

"This is one time I'm due to apologize," Garth admitted.

"I accept no apology from you," Huxby replied.

Lillith looked from one to the other, her own lips tightening.

Mr. Ramill good-humoredly interposed, as he hung the washed leather coat before the fire: "Postpone your fight, boys. We're still in the muskeg. I'll wait a cockpit for you when we get out."

That won a chuckle from Garth. Huxby smiled with his lips—not with his eyes. As Lillith looked from Garth to him, her eyes narrowed and her lips tightened.

## CHAPTER VII

### The Gafed Wolf.

Mr. Ramill's good-humor over his fall into the muskeg pool had not been forced. It was based upon his feeling of physical well-being.

Instead of having been broken down by the hard toil and exposure of the trip and that severe lesson in the meaning of famine, he had come through it all in even better shape than before the start from the lost valley. The days of starvation had completed Nature's raid upon the degenerate fats and poisons of his once obese body.

There had followed the feasts of tender bear-cub meat. He was again putting on weight, but it was hard muscle. The healthy blood flooded his brain with a comfortable glow that was not to be dampened by any amount of toil or discomfort.

He was paddling as vigorously if not as skillfully as his daughter, when, mid-morning of the twenty-fourth day from the valley, the canoe neared a wooded point that rose well above the swamps. Garth called out from the stern of the canoe:

"If you want a surprise, friends, shut your eyes while we take ten strokes."

He knew that Huxby would keep on staring ahead. But he guessed right about Lillith and her father. At the end of the tenth stroke, the girl flung up her paddle and uttered a shriek of joyous amazement:

"The river! The river!"

Close upon the cry came the deep-lunged shout of her father: "By the Almighty, you've done it, Garth! We're out!"

Huxby continued to stare fixedly ahead at the mighty flood of the Mackenzie. He was last to speak: "Out of the muskegs; but a long way from out of this d—d North!"

"Long by canoe or even by steamer," Garth agreed. "Not so far, though, by air passage. We can make the emergency supply post by two or three hours' paddling downstream."

"What of it? That fellow Tobin told us planes never stop there, unless foul weather runs them short of gas."

Garth met the suddenly anxious looks of Lillith and her father with a smile.

"All pilots have orders to sight non-stop posts in passing. Tobin has a distress signal. There'll be a plane coming south from the Arctic coast within three days—probably tomorrow. You'll be lying in the lap of luxury at Edmonton within a week or ten days."

The millionaire felt at the grease-and-pitch mat of his month-old beard. He chuckled. "A bath and a barber! Hand over that last cigar, Garth. Here's where I celebrate."

He opened the gold-mounted case, bit off the tip of the sole surviving Havana, and snapped his patent lighter. It failed to flair. He tossed it over into the water, and turned to Garth, with an impatient command: "Give me a light."

"Only two matches left, sir."

"Enough to light a cigar. Pass them over."

Instead of taking out his waterproof match case, Garth took up his paddle. "The rule is, never burn your last match until you have to. You've thrown away that little flint and steel. The fire-drill is all right in dry weather, but hard to use in wet."

Huxby dipped his own paddle. "Come on, Mr. Ramill. By his own account, three hours more will rid us of him and his insolence."

"Wait," said Lillith. She pointed to the bank where the pleasant green of young spruces showed among the weathered white trunks of fire-killed birch trees. "If we have so much time, we'll land there and clean up."

"But—with the post so near, my dear Lillith," Huxby protested. "That fellow Tobin had any amount of soap."

"All the more reason. I'll not have even a common navy see me in this condition. The rags can't be helped. But the dirt!—Out burst her sup-

pressed loathing for all the grease and grime that smirched herself and the men. "Mud! slime! rancid fat! spoiled meat! Alan Garth, I know that I have to go in dressed like a squaw. But this—this filth!"

He surged the canoe around shoreward with a powerful sweep of his paddle.

"Not necessary, Miss Ramill. A scouring with hardwood ashes and sand will do the work of soap. We can go in sweet."

They landed where an ice jam of some spring break-up had gouged through the muskeg mud at the end of the ridge and left a clear beach of glacial sand and gravel. Up over the ten-foot cut bank, Garth started a fire with one of his two remaining matches.

Even Huxby joined in gathering other piles of fallen birch branches for more fires. While they were burning, Garth beached the canoe and tilted it so that the sun would dry the soggy inside. Huxby stirred the fires, and Mr. Ramill broiled the last of the partly spoiled bear-cub meat, while Lillith tried out a cupful of the rancid fat for a final mess of mosquito dope. Garth brought the girl pitch for the mix from the nearby thicket of young spruces.

No cleaning could be done until the fires burned out. When Mr. Ramill took off the spits of cooked meat, all squatted down as usual to share the meal. Garth smiled as he thinks as he took the slab of hot meat handed to him by the millionaire. The smile hardened.

A sudden change had fallen upon his three companions. He could easily guess the cause. They realized that this was the last meal they were to share as fellow voyagers with him.

The moment they stepped from the canoe onto the wharf at the emergency refueling post, their forced companionship with him in the lost valley and on all the long trip out would be at an end. Instead of a trio dependent upon their opponent for food and guidance—for life itself—they would be a trio not only independent of, but hostile to him and his interests.

That was at least true of the two men. And even Lillith betrayed in her look and manner a vivid consciousness of the impending change of relationship. As for Huxby, the cold glowering in his stare showed how he was anticipating the robbery and ruin of the man who had so far outplayed him.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

## Coronation of New King or Queen Is Great Event

A great thing to see in London is the crowning of a new king or queen. It does not happen often, but when it does it is an event to remember, says a writer in the Detroit News.

The actual crowning, or coronation, takes place in Westminster abbey and the archbishop of Canterbury is in charge of the ceremony. The new king sits in the famous Coronation chair, which is covered for the event with cloth of gold. He promises that he will govern by the laws made by the British parliament; that he will carry out a rule of justice and mercy; and that he will maintain the Protestant religion.

The Coronation chair dates back to the time of King Edward I, who ruled six and a half centuries ago. It is made of oak, but under the seat is "the Stone of Scone," which was taken away from Scotland during the reign of Edward. Before that the stone had been used during the crowning of Scottish kings.

There is a legend that the Stone of Scone was used as a "pillow" by Jacob, the Hebrew patriarch. The legend says that the stone was moved from Palestine to Ireland, and from there to Scotland before it fell into the hands of the English. There is reason to believe, however, that it was obtained from a quarry near Scone, a town in Scotland.

**Underground Schools**

Unlike Britain, where schools are built so as to admit as much fresh air and sunlight as possible, the Lapps burrow under the earth. Only the thatch or tiled roofs of their schools can be seen. The rest is all cellar. Sunlight does not matter, because for at least six months of the year it is perpetually dark, while for only three months does the sun shine continuously. Fresh air in the form of cutting blasts is most unwelcome, and in winter, spring, and autumn everything is done to keep it out. The atmosphere in Lapp schools, with every crevice blocked and heating apparatus full on, is more than English lungs could bear, but the people there are used to it.

**Seneca Root**

Seneca root or seneca snake-root is a plant of the milkwort family known to botanists as Polygala senega and found growing mostly in rocky woods and on eroding hillsides. It is a smooth perennial plant with a short rootstock as thick as a lead pencil and rather thick roots. The roots and rootstocks have medicinal value.

## Suede Topcoats in Style Parade

By **CHERIE NICHOLAS**



THE wonders being performed via leatherscraft in the realm of costume design is almost too amazing to believe. Yet here they are—the very latest fashions created of supple suede, pigskin and other leathers going along in the style parade.

Comes in the procession any number of stunning sports jackets of plaided or checked leathers, if not in solid rich colorings. Laced together are their seams with leather thongs or else hand-stitched in a tailored way. All the latest improvements have they, such as zipper fastenings, wrists that strap to fit, adjustable collars that can be worn up or down and a whole list of other intriguing features to add to their lure as well as their practicality.

And what's this we see?—adorable, slim, svelte, sweetly feminine evening gowns of exquisitely supple and daintily pastel-dyed suede, and little capes and evening wraps of the same. A few seasons ago we would not have believed that such miracles could be, now would we? But that was then. As to the immediate present, style-alert women are simply clamoring for the new apparel done in leather and suede. Indeed, it is not too much to say that the present adaptation of leather in a fabric way will go down in the history of fashion as an epoch-making event.

Just now, before winter, when comfort and protection are prime issues, interest centers about topcoats made of handsome suede that shields from cruel winds. When a Vogue starts out in Hollywood, it does not take long before it spreads throughout the country. Which is what has happened in regard to the stunning coats of suede which a resident designer has been creating for enthusiastic members of the film colony.

The accompanying illustration tells

of the type of suede topcoats favored by leading screen artists. Buckle, buckle, who's got the buckle? The swanky hand-stitched model done in a very light chestnut brown, as worn by Mary Carlisle to the left in the picture, answers the question. The three buckle fastenings, center-pleat action back, huge patch pockets and raglan sleeves are fashion facts. This coat, designed for aviation, is also ideal for town and country on cold days in that suede so successfully keeps out winds. The matching suede hat is also hand-stitched.

The center coat is stunning in dark green, handsome, too, in any of the deep new reds. It is of a heavy suede that boldly defies wintry blasts. It has such outstanding features as wide lapels, contrasting stitching, broad belt and trim fitted linings. The brim of the matching suede hat turns down or up according to the whim of its wearer.

See in the foreground Kathleen Burke who joins the leather movement with a new suede swagger coat that is delightfully young in its lines. It is all hand laced, even to the unusual shoulder effect, the roomy slash pocket and the jaunty suede beret. Voris of Hollywood, artful leather designer, has decreed that even the wood buttons be laced on with leather thongs.

And have you heard about the tallared pigskin accessory trio comprised of belt, bag and hat? Stunning with tweeds and novelty wool coats! Pigskin accessories are meeting with great favor for sophisticated town wear.

© Western Newspaper Union.

## SLEEVES "SAY IT"

By **CHERIE NICHOLAS**



Fashion turns the spotlight on sleeves this season. It is considered very smart for sleeves to contrast the dress and to be that elaborate and decorative they tone the entire costume. The model pictured is an Aliz creation. It is of handsome black velvet and stresses extreme simplicity in its styling. The voguish sleeves are in striking contrast according to the latest dictate of fashion. They are of sumptuous gold and velvet lams in a Renaissance design. The shoes are quite the newest. They are of gold cloth and are heel-less.

## VOGUE FOR VELVETS CAPTIVATES YOUTH

The vogue of velvet is not confined to dresses and millinery for grown-ups, but is also quite the rage in the realm of juveniles and young children's clothes. Little boys and girls from two years old have their velvet suits and dresses and the medieval inspiration which characterized the haute couture this season is just as noticeable in children's clothes.

These little velvet dresses in transparent bright rayon velvet, as well as in dull short-piled qualities, show high waistlines after the old-fashioned Italian styles, with honeycomb work and large stiff collars in Venetian lace or in heavy rayon guipure, inspired by the Florentine school.

## White Velvet Is Used to Take Place of Linerie

White velvet, silk, cotton or ribbed, often takes the place of white lingerie, pique or linen, for white touches on dark frocks, particularly black. At Mouna Katorza's there is a charming collar to wear with a round-necked black frock. It is made of three rows of white velvet petals, narrow and pointed, mounted on chiffon, and worn flat around the neck at the base of the throat. At Judith Barber's (famous for her artificial flowers and neckwear) there are several new ideas in white velvet. One is a round collar with a mass of white petals, rose-petals, in front; another is made of white ribbed velvet, a round collar with a turnover triangle in front stitched in arabesques of silver thread.

## New Stocking Colors and Fads Appear in Offing

A much more colorful array of legs, clad in hose that match bright daytime suits or gowns, will be promenading the avenues soon.

Dark reds, jungle green, jug brown, wine, blueberry and burgundy tones match or else complement the frocks with which they are shown. For evening, pastels are rampant—shell pink, pale blue, ice green and even lavender.

UNIFORM  
SUNDAY  
SCHOOL

By REV. J. W. BEECHER

LESSON 1

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# IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

By REV. F. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,  
Member of Faculty, Moody Bible  
Institute of Chicago,  
© Western Newspaper Union.

## Lesson for January 12 SIMEON'S PROPHECY

**LESSON TEXT**—Luke 2:25-35, 40.  
**GOLDEN TEXT**—Mine eyes have  
seen thy salvation, which thou hast  
prepared before the face of all people.  
—Luke 2:30, 31.  
**PRIMARY TOPIC**—When Simeon  
Saw Jesus.  
**JUNIOR TOPIC**—Why Simeon Re-  
joiced.  
**INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR  
TOPIC**—What Jesus Can Do for the  
World.  
**YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT  
TOPIC**—Jesus, the Hope of All Nations.

The occasion which brought Simeon to recognize Jesus as the Messiah was his being offered to the Lord by Mary and Joseph. According to the Jewish custom (Lev. 12), at the age of eight days the male child was circumcised and thus made a member of the covenant nation. In this case the child was given the name "Jesus" which indicated his mission (vv. 22-24). Then at the end of 40 days he was offered to the Lord on the basis of the original redemptive purpose, which was the priesthood of the first-born, and not according to the Levitical order (Exod. 13:2; cf. 32:26). The offering in such case was a lamb for such as could afford it, but for the poor a pair of turtle doves or pigeons was adequate. The Savior thus came to the level of the poor.

I. Simeon's Character (v. 25).  
1. Upright. He sustained a right relation to his fellow men. He was "just."

2. Devout. He was of such a character as to enjoy personal fellowship with God.

3. Waiting for the "consolation of Israel"—Messiah. Waiting for the fulfillment of the divine purpose in the coming of Messiah had a blessed effect upon his life, inducing righteousness and godliness. Waiting for the second coming of Christ is set forth in the New Testament as having a salutary effect upon believers (1 John 3:3; 1 Thess. 1:3, 10).

4. Under the sway of the Holy Spirit. One thus enabled would be in a condition to recognize the Messiah. A spiritual mind is absolutely essential in order to discern the divine purpose (1 Cor. 2:14).

II. Simeon's Revelation (vv. 26-28).  
He was assured that he should not die until he had seen the Lord's Christ. When Christ was brought to the temple, the Holy Spirit upon Simeon enabled him to discern the babe as the promised one. Happy is the one whose character and spiritual experience is such that he can discern the presence of the Lord. Truly it is in him that we live and move and have our being. To be in this state is to practice the presence of God. So definitely was he led by the Spirit that when Mary and Joseph brought Jesus into the temple, he took him up in his arms and blessed God, indicating his personal and affectionate appropriation of the Messiah as his Savior and Lord.

III. Simeon's Song (vv. 29-32).  
This is the song known as the "Nunc Dimittis," so named from the Latin words with which it begins.

1. He prays for a peaceable departure (v. 29). Perhaps it was more than a prayer; it was praise to God that now he is having a blessed departure out of this life, having seen and handled the Savior. Truly blessed are the dead who died in the Lord.

2. He praises God for a world-wide salvation (vv. 30-32). The "Nunc Dimittis" is the universal song, thus widely differing from the "Magnificat" in that it is wider than the Jewish hope. Simeon saw Christ as the Light to reveal salvation to the Gentiles. This is the true glory of Israel. It is in keeping with the divine purpose in calling and disciplining this nation to make it the channel through which he might bless all the peoples of the world (Gen. 12:1-3).

IV. Simeon Blessed Joseph and Mary.  
The revelation through Simeon caused them to marvel. To have such wonderful predictions made concerning their Babe filled them with amazement. His blessing contained wonderful and even dark words of prophecy.

1. "This child is set for the fall and rising again of many in Israel." This means that Christ was to be a touchstone—destiny would be determined by the attitude of the people toward him. How definitely this has been fulfilled in the experience of that people!

2. "A sign which shall be spoken against." This had definite fulfillment in Israel and is being fulfilled today among many peoples.

3. A sword was to pierce Mary's soul. This perhaps refers to her suffering as she entered into sympathy with his unutterable suffering as he went to the cross, and her desolation afterward.

### The Day of Rest

God's altar stands from Sunday to Sunday, and the seventh day is no more for religion than any other—it is for rest. The whole seven are for religion, and one of them for rest, for instruction, for social worship, for gaining strength for the other six.—H. W. Beecher.

### Happiness

One of the first steps to contentment and happiness is to learn not to begrudge other people the things they have because you cannot have them.

## OUR COMIC SECTION

### Events in the Lives of Little Men



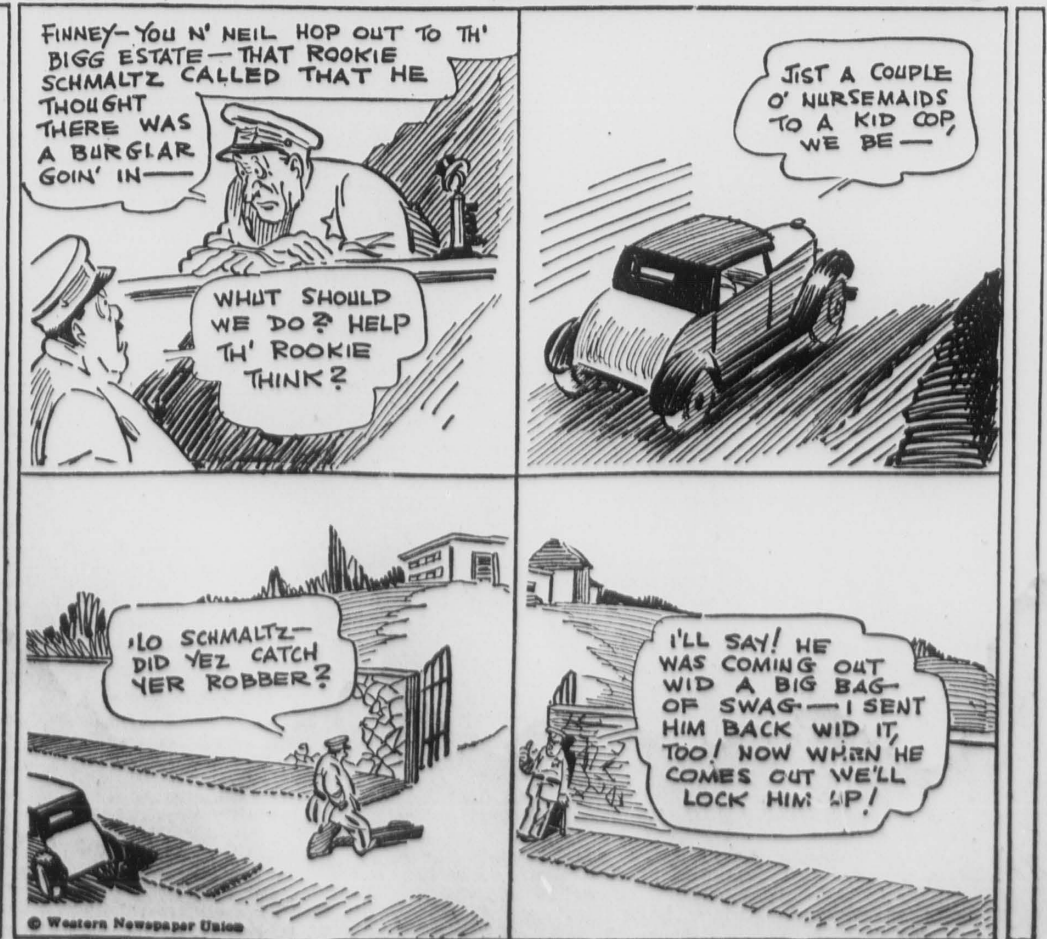
### THE FEATHERHEADS

By Osborne  
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### FINNEY OF THE FORCE

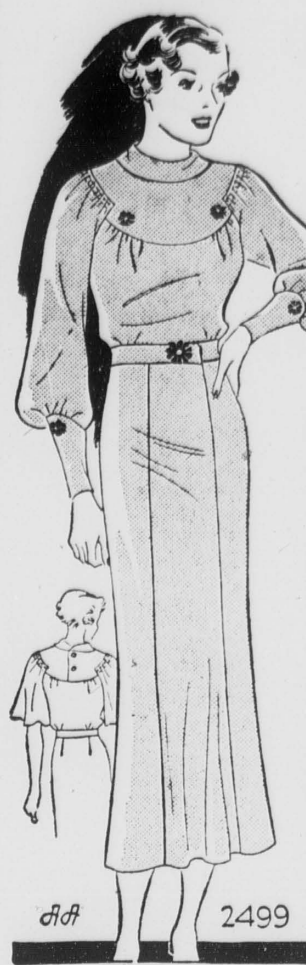
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### Waiting

## Glittery Buttons Add Luxury Touch

PATTERN 2499



Do you need a young, soft-line frock for happy social hours? Here's one that's extremely easy to make. Note the casual spacing of glittery metal, or sparkling crystal buttons at the deep yoke, where a shirred sleeve-top cuts in unexpectedly; buttons again trim cuffs and back closing. Definitely "new-season" from its snug, rolled collar to smartly gored skirt. It's best in sleek satin, or soft crepe.

Pattern 2499 is available in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32. Size 16 takes 3 3/4 yards 39-inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.

SEND FIFTEEN CENTS (15c) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.

Address orders to the Sewing Circle Pattern Dept., 243 W. Seventeenth St., New York City.

### Few Athletic Records That Have Held for Many Years

Some international athletic records hold for long periods. In America, Every's record for the standing broad jump has not been broken in 30 years, and Wefers' record for the 300-yard dash in 38 years.

In England, Crossland has held the record for the 20-mile run for 40 years and Griffith the record for the 20-mile walk for 64 years.—Collier's.

## SMILES

A Rural Philologist  
"We don't say 'farmin' any more, remarked Farmer Corntassel. "We say 'agriculture'."

"What's the difference?"  
"Agriculture" has four syllables; "farmin'" has two; the significance bein' that there's jes' twice as much conversation along with the one as with the other."

Bill Rendered  
Kindly Old Man—And you say your name is Bill, son? Why were you named that?

Boy—Because my father said I came on the first of the month.

Water Helps  
The nice old gentleman stopped to talk to the wee girl who was making mud pies on the sidewalk.  
"My goodness," he exclaimed, "you're pretty dirty, aren't you?"  
"Yes," she replied, "but I'm prettier clean."



## Household Questions

Ferns grow and thrive in suspended window baskets if soil is kept moist and not allowed to dry out.

Keep a roll of glued paper and a ball of twine in your kitchen to use when tying and labeling bundles.

Adhesive tape may be quickly and painlessly removed from the skin if softened with benzine. Saturate a sponge with benzine and wash tape with it.

Place a loaf of cake as near the center of oven as possible. If placed close to the firebox one side of cake will rise higher than the other and is likely to burn.

Chilling makes rolled cookie dough firm and easy to roll without the addition of extra flour.

After removing fudge from the stove, add half a teaspoon of baking powder. It makes it fluffy.

A pail of sand should always be kept near the furnace in the cellar. Should a spark from the furnace start a blaze it may be quickly extinguished with the sand.

To soften hardened putty, place in boiling water and allow to stand until water cools.

Strips of orange peel coated with melted dipping, chocolate are delicious.

Do not keep cyclamens in too warm a room. Too much heat causes the blossoms to lose their firmness. Keep soil about the roots quite damp.

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## PRETTY STENCILED POT HOLDER SET

By GRANDMOTHER CLARK

These two little Sunbonnet Girls seem to be having some important secrets. They both work in the kitchen and are talking over their day's experience. They are the little pot holder girls, a cute and novel



This stamped and tinted piece of material, No. 1002, will be mailed for 15 cents. This is to be made up and worked in simple outline stitch.

Address: Home Craft Co., Dept. A, Nineteenth and St. Louis Ave., St. Louis, Mo. Inclose a stamped addressed envelope for reply when writing for any information.

## 40 Famous "First Editions" Are Found to Be Forgeries

The European book-collecting world received a shock recently when about 40 famous "first editions," which have been accepted as genuine in all standard bibliographies for 50 years, were found to be forgeries.

In most of them either the paper or the type or both did not exist at the time the books were supposed to have been printed. And in some cases the text was taken from revised editions.—Collier's.

## OWES ALL TO HER

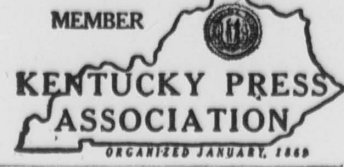


Most Popular Book  
School Visitor—So you like your geography, do you?  
Boy—Yes, it's the only book that's big enough to hide a detective story.





# The Courier



Entered as second class matter, April 7, 1910, at the postoffice at West Liberty, Ky., under act of congress.

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## FARMERS' COLUMN

### THE FARM AND HOME

Successful poultry raisers follow the practice of selecting breeding pairs of their best birds, and mating these with a male bird from high producing hens. In this way they gradually develop flocks of sturdy stock and high layers.

Because Korean lespezea is easily killed by frost, many farmers wait until March or early April before sowing. This is especially preferred where lespezea is sown with oats in a loose soil. Seeding may be done earlier if lespezea is sown alone on an unprepared bed.

Cinnamon toast: Toast bread, spread with butter and sprinkle with cinnamon and sugar, using three parts of sugar and one part of cinnamon. Let stand in the oven until the sugar has melted. This is especially good for under-weights.

Some housewives prefer to can meat raw. Cut into convenient sized pieces to serve, pack into jars so that the handle of a wooden spoon can touch the bottom of the jar then the center of the jar. Add two teaspoons of salt to each quart jar. Do not add water. Partly seal and process.

Proper feeding and careful management of ewes pay big dividends as lambing time approaches. They should be no lack of good drinking water always before the animals. Likewise, grain and good hay should be fed in sufficient quantities.

The AAA program has made farm accounts almost a necessity, and thousands of farmers are keeping records for the first time. County agents will advise farmers regarding inventories and simple forms of practical bookkeeping.

### Lespezea Favored

Twenty-four of the 29 Campbell county farmers who replied to a questionnaire sent them by the county agent said that they found Korean lespezea a satisfactory crop in 1935. Seventeen of them cut it for hay, in addition to "razing it."

Howard Daniels wrote: "I sowed 60 pounds on 8 acres of old pasture last spring. Eleven cattle and horses and three hogs grazed on it during the latter part of the summer and the early fall. I think it is fine for pasture and I intend to sow all I can in my pasture fields."

Alfred Eisen, dairy farmer: "It is very good for pasture and good for hay as it does not grow large enough." Henry Dicken: "Korean is splendid as a feed. I raked seed from the first crop and sowed it on thin places. I believe that it improved the poor land. It makes a wonderful crop for an orchard."

H. L. Baker of Morning View community sowed 7 acres of Korean lespezea in 1934. Last fall he cut more than 10 tons of hay. He is well pleased with it, says County Agent S. A. Porter, as it is growing on land that is too sour to produce alfalfa.

### Tenant's Interest Protected

Provisions to protect the interests of share-tenants and share-croppers are included in the new 1936-1939 contracts for barley, fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco, according to an AAA statement. These provisions apply to both the proportion of the crop grown by tenants, and the tenant's share in the benefit payment to be made under the contract.

The operator under the new contract agrees not to reduce the number of share-tenants and share-croppers growing tobacco on the farm below the number growing tobacco on the farm in 1934. The contracts also provide that the proportion of the tobacco acreage grown by share-tenants or share-croppers shall not be reduced below the proportion grown by them on the farm in 1935.

It is pointed out that this provision is intended to insure that tenants and share-croppers will have a place to live in, and an opportunity to grow as large a proportion of the tobacco crop as in 1935.

This provision in the new contracts

is generally similar to the provision in the contract for 1934-1935. Co-mittees of tobacco growers have indicated that they believe this provision is desirable because it assures tobacco tenants a fair share in the benefits derived from the program, both from improved prices for tobacco and from the benefit payments under the contract.

The new contracts provide one payment at the end of each year. If share-tenants or share-croppers grow tobacco on the farm under contract in 1936, the payment will be divided among the landowner, the tenants and share-croppers in proportion to their interest in the crop.

**Small Producer Protected**  
A farmer with a corn base of 10 acres or more, or a market hog base of six hogs or more, is eligible to receive a corn or hog adjustment payment, respectively, under the new two-year corn-hog contract.

A contract signer with a corn base less than the required 10 acres, however, may receive a hog payment if he has a market hog base of six or more hogs and if he complies with the terms of his contract and the administrative rulings. Likewise, a man with a market hog base of less than six hogs may be eligible for a corn adjustment payment.

If a contract signer's corn base is less than 10 acres and he wishes to receive a hog payment, he must agree not to increase his corn acreage above his base. If his base is between 10 and 15 acres, he may either make an adjustment and receive payment, or obtain an exemption from adjustment and agree not to increase his corn acreage above his base. This will enable a producer with a small corn base who needs all corn produced on his base acreage to participate in the program by making the necessary adjustment in his hog production.

Signer with a market hog base of less than six hogs may make an adjustment in corn acreage according to the terms of the contract and receive a corn payment if he agrees not to produce hogs in excess of his market base. And if his base is between six and 15 hogs, he may either make an adjustment and receive a hog payment, or not produce hogs in excess of his base and receive no hog payment.

### LAND USE ARTICLE NO. 2

Editor's Note—The old frontiers are gone. There is no longer vast areas of new land on which a growing nation can settle and expand. It is now up to us to conserve and develop wisely the land which we have. How this can be done is described by L. C. Gray, an authority on land use, in a series of three articles, of which this is the second.

Less than a century ago there were hundreds of thousands of acres of good land in the public domain available to citizens who wanted to stake out a homestead and start life anew. Today there is practically no good free land left for American families to settle.

It is probable, however, that in the future we shall see a nation require more land under cultivation than we now have. This will be necessary to take care of a growing population. Moreover, whenever there is a shortage of industrial employment, people naturally go back to the land for their living. This happened during the early years of the depression. Hundreds of thousands of people moved from cities to the farms.

Under existing conditions, people could not longer be fairly sure of obtaining tracts of good land. The cheap land which they were able to get was in many cases too poor to support them. Often these families, which had sought an opportunity to support themselves, in the end became burdens upon the relief rolls of small rural communities.

Wise forethought and action by the government can prevent this wastage of human effort by lending a guiding hand to the settlement of new lands. Unless some such guidance is offered, we run the danger of having a large increase in the number of poor families, living on land that cannot be successfully cultivated, and becoming burdens upon the rest of the community.

Today we possess a far more adequate knowledge of what land is good for than did people of a generation ago. Scientists have made new discoveries about soil classification. Experiments with most of the types of land in the United States has reduced the need for guesswork.

In the present program of land use and resettlement, the federal government is helping families move from poor land to better farms where they may become self-supporting. Unproductive farmland is being converted to other uses, such as forestry, grazing, or recreation, for which it is suited.

As our need for increased agricultural land expands in the future, it will be more and more necessary for the governments of both states and nation to determine where good land is available, and to help prevent settlement in areas where families will become public charges because of the poverty of the land.

**Medicated with Ingredients of Vicks VapoRub**  
**VICKS COUGH DROP**

**Getting Up Nights**

If you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Nightmares, Headaches, Loss of Sleep, Irritability, Nervousness, or any of the symptoms of a functional kidney or bladder trouble, try the Doctor's guaranteed prescription Vicks Cough Drops. Must bring new vitality in 48 hours, and satisfy completely in 8 days money back. Guaranteed. Vicks comes only in 25¢ and 50¢ packages.

## FINANCIAL REPORT

County School Board of Education For School Year 1935-36

### DISBURSEMENTS

#### EXPENDITURES

July 8, 1935

Paid to For Amount

Edna McHenry, bal. salary in full, 1935-36, \$800.13

July 10, 1935

Jas. W. Davis, sal. supt., 106.86

Fed. Pub. Ser. Corp., gas, water, and lights, 5.65

July 12, 1935

Ethel Mae Keeton, on salary, 72.85

Eddie Cantrill, on salary, 20.00

Ina Fannin, sal. local tax, 45.00

S. S. Oldfield, repairing road, 1.00

July 19, J. W. Perry, lumber, 6.00

July 20, 1935

Ky. Tel. Co., telephone & calls, 5.44

Osceola, acct. filed, 5.50

August 1, 1935

Chas. Cecil, order, 27.00

Lee Goodpasture, cleaning well, 25.00

W. B. Wells, on salary, 20.00

Peter Smith, on salary, 20.00

McKenzie, hauling seats etc., 6.50

Ina Fannin, sal. local tax, 45.00

Jas. W. Davis, exp. to Frankfort, 15.00

Joe C. Fannin, work in dist. 1, 20.00

July 24, 1935

W. L. Stacy, lumber & work, 3.00

Richard Ferguson, hauling seats, 10.00

B. E. Whit, on salary, 10.00

Grant Lewis, sal. board of edu., 10.00

M. C. Cole, acct. filed, 2.77

Ret. Brown, acct. filed, 6.45

July 28, 1935

H. W. Carpenter, acct. filed, 14.50

Winifred L. Carpenter, acct. filed, 4.25

for work, 9.25

Courier Pub. Co., acct. filed, 25.00

July 29, Jas. W. Davis, on salary, 25.00

July 31, Bruce McKenzie, taxi, 25.00

August 1, 1935

Eddie Cantrill, bal. July salary, 40.00

Aug. 2, A. L. Whit, lumber, 7.00

Aug. 2, A. D. Watson, acct. filed, 3.50

Aug. 3, Jas. W. Davis, on salary, 30.00

August 4, 1935

Jas. W. Davis, on salary, 25.00

G. I. Fannin, recording deeds, 13.50

Aug. 7, J. L. Blair, stamps, 5.00

August 8, 1935

P. A. Bradley, fur, water, dist. 58, 5.00

C. Bradley, incidentals, 1.00

Aug. 9, Jas. W. Davis, on salary, 20.00

Aug. 10, Eddie Cantrill, on salary, 50.00

Aug. 10, Fed. Pub. Serv. Corp., water, gas & lights, 6.13

August 11, 1935

Henry S. Tinklin, carbon paper, 2.00

August 12, 1935

Chas. Williams, incidentals, 5.18

W. B. Wells, on sal. bd. member, 25.00

August 14, 1935

Jas. W. Davis, exp. to Frankfort, 30.00

Aug. 18, Sam McClure, acct. filed, 4.70

Aug. 18, Jas. W. Davis, on salary, 50.00

Aug. 23, 1935

J. L. Blair, stamps, 3.00

Deward Dennis, for 10 days work, 10.00

August 24, 1935

Ky. Tel. Co., calls & service, 7.02

Sam Turner, cleaning out well, 10.00

Charley Cottle, order, 20.50

R. H. Isom, order, 425.00

August 26, 1935

Sam Turner, moving school lot, 5.00

Edward Hopkins, work on well, 12.00

dist. 42, 2.00

Auty Sargent, building toilets, 10.00

Jesse B. Sargent, cleaning out well, dist. 46, 5.00

Smith Elam, putting in windows, 5.00

August 28, 1935

Central Scientific Co., inv. 12-5-32, 16.86

Ginn & Co., acct. in full, 3.00

Big Sandy Hdw. Co., acct. in full, 13.05

Hawkins Hdw. Co., stores, 52.40

Auty McClain, acct. filed, 62.07

J. M. Reed, lumber, 16.22

Joe C. Stumper, acct. filed, 6.05

C. H. Black, acct. filed, 1.70

August 29, 1935

Alonzo Pelfrey, stove pipe, 1.00

August 30, 1935

B. E. Whit, on salary, 10.00

Bruce McKenzie, taxi, 12.00

Robert Cantrill, repairs, no. 55, 5.75

M. C. Bradley, well casing, 2.50

Sam Turner, cleaning college lot, 2.00

West Lib. Gro. Co., roofing, 2.10

Aug. 31, Jas. W. Davis, on salary, 100.00

September 1, 1935

J. S. Costle, hauling desks, 1.50

Dewey Ferguson, well casing, 17.55

Sept. 4, 1935

Carl Whitaker, lumber, 3.75

Eddie Cantrill, on salary, 55.00

Sam Turner, cleaning toilets, 2.00

M. Co. Natl. Bank, order, 212.00

Sept. 6, C. A. Turner, on salary, 15.00

Sept. 7, Deward Dennis, work, 2.50

September 8, 1935

Peter Smith, on salary, 20.00

Gaines McKenzie, hauling desks, 4.00

Sept. 9, 1935

Fed. Pub. Ser. Corp., gas, water, & lights, 4.58

J. L. Blair, envelopes, 6.85

Jas. W. Davis, on salary, 60.00

Leonard Welch, taxi, 1.00

Clarice Hopkins, cleaning out well, no. 61, 1.50

Sept. 11, 1935

Jas. W. Davis, exp. to Frankfort, 15.00

Bruce McKenzie, taxi, 12.00

September 12, 1935

Everett Williams, material & work, 1.40

Sept. 14, 1935

Jas. W. Davis, on salary, 70.00

Louisville Chem. Co., bal. on acct. in full, 86.25

Sept. 16, 1935

Bruce McKenzie, taxi, 12.00

Selma McClain, on salary, 10.00

S. B. May, on acct. filed, 7.45

Sept. 18, Eddie Cantrill, on salary, 25.00

Sept. 18, J. L. Blair, stamps, 3.00

Sept. 20, 1935

B. E. Whit, on salary, 13.00

Arnold C. Brown, stove pipe, .80

Sept. 23, 1935

J. T. Carpenter, on salary, bal. ed. 25.00

Grant Lewis, on salary, board ed. 15.00

Wrigley Mercantile, for building material, 115.96

Courtney Arnett, lumber for toilets, 7.54

Sept. 25, W. M. Gardner, settlement for school tax, 25.00

Sept. 26, M. Co. Natl. Bank, order, 10.00

dist. 62, 30.00

Sept. 30, 1935

Bruce McKenzie, taxi 6 days, 36.00

Jas. W. Davis, on salary, 100.00

October 3, 1935

Union Transfer Co., freight, 1.15

Home Lumber Co., lumber, 34.00

George Adams, hauling lumber, 1.60

Everett Nickell, on salary, 34.00

Everett Nickell, order sal. dist. 1, 6.00

Fed. Pub. Serv. Corp., gas, water, & lights, 4.58

October 6, 1935

Amer. Book Co., books, 4.75

Oct. 7, J. L. Blair, stamps, 3.00

October 9, 1935

J. E. Bradley, stove, 10.00

Home Lumber Co., lumber, 34.00

George Adams, hauling lumber, 1.60

Everett Nickell, on salary, 34.00

Everett Nickell, order teacher, 6.00

Fed. Pub. Serv. Corp., gas, water, & lights, 4.58

October 10, 1935

Jas. W. Davis, on salary, 28.00

Edna McHenry, on salary, 34.00



(Continued on page 8)



# CURRENT EVENTS IN REVIEW

By Edward W. Pickard

## No New Taxes Soon, Says Senator Pat Harrison

SENATOR PAT HARRISON of Mississippi, chairman of the senate finance committee, on his arrival in Washington for the opening of congress gave out the welcome statement that no new general tax legislation would be pushed through during this session. Said he: "I don't look for it and I don't think it is in the realm of possibility."

Adoption of a manufacturer's excise tax was also "out," according to Harrison.

He pictured an unusually short session of congress with appropriation bills and amendments to existing legislation the principal business to be handled.

In the senator's opinion a compromise on the bonus, always politically volatile, would be reached and a presidential veto would be avoided. Harrison reiterated his opposition to the Townsend old age pension plan and said it would make no progress at the new session.

Many house members agreed with Harrison as to taxes. It wouldn't be good policy to pass such measures this session for there would be elections in 435 congressional districts in 1936. Pat Harrison took a crack at the Liberty league and its legislative program offered to congress. The league, he said, was "ready to take over the legislative and judicial functions" of the national government and might be magnanimous enough to take over the executive branch as well. The senator called the league a "lobby" and described its statements as "plutocratic propaganda."

## Alcohol Control Valid, Says Federal Judge

FEDERAL JUDGE CHARLES J. BRIGGLE of Peoria, Ill., ruled that the Federal Alcohol Control administration act is constitutional, the decision being made in a test case brought by a Peoria distillery company. The alcohol administration closed the distillery, asserting it held no basic permit at the time the old code was outlawed by the Supreme court. The company held it did hold such a permit and applied for a new one.

Judge Briggle denied the plea for an injunction to force the administration temporarily to retract its decision on the application for a basic permit. In his decision he said:

"The former objections to the wrong delegation of legislative authority with reference to the so-called 'code' provisions now have been obviated by this act, and while the plaintiff's position in some other respects is not without merit, yet the court is not convinced that sufficient doubt exists as to the constitutionality of the act to warrant the court in granting a temporary injunction."

Ruling by McCarl Halts  
Relief Food Purchase

COMPTROLLER GENERAL J. R. McCARL issued an order that blocked the plans of the Federal Surplus Commodity corporation to buy surplus farm products for relief distribution. He held that the act authorizing the AAA to buy farm products to be given to relief clients, in a letter to Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, McCarl said relief legislation and relevant statutes provided another way to handle such purchases.

It was believed McCarl's ruling would not affect AAA plans for purchases for diversion purposes and not for relief distribution. An offer has been made for purchases of surplus potatoes from the 1935 crop, to be diverted into industrial channels. Officials said, however, they did not expect growers to take advantage of this offer because of recently advanced prices for potatoes.

## Latest Returns From Literary Digest Poll

NEW DEALERS speak scornfully of the Presidential poll conducted by the Literary Digest, but everyone is eager to see what it reveals. The latest returns show a still further decline in New Deal popularity. Out of a total of 987,138 votes received, 577,631 answered negatively the question "Do you now approve the acts and policies of the Roosevelt New Deal to date?" This brought the negative percentage to the new high figure of 58.51 per cent. The last preceding percentage was 57.69.

Eleven of the thirteen southern states continued solidly New Deal. Only Florida and Oklahoma voted against it. The twelve middle western farm states continued balloting more than 3 to 2 against the administration. The Rocky Mountain states, with the single exception of Utah, contributed

substantial majorities against the New Deal, as did four of the six New England states, which were voting 3 to 1 against Roosevelt.

## Senate Munitions Probers to Hear J. P. Morgan

MEMBERS of the senate munitions committee announced that they would resume on January 7 their investigation of whether loans to the allies helped to get the United States into the World War, and the first witnesses will be J. P. Morgan and Thomas W. Lamont, of Morgan & Co. The committee plans to try for the enactment of broader neutrality legislation.

The Morgan firm, which was fiscal agent for Great Britain during the war, has denied emphatically that it played any part in leading America into the conflict. Chairman Nye and other committee members have thought otherwise.

Benson Named to Fill  
Out Schall's Term

ELMER A. BENSON, state banking commissioner of Minnesota, was appointed United States senator by Gov. Floyd B. Olson to complete the term of the late Senator Thomas D. Schall. He will serve until December 31, 1936. Mr. Benson has been a Farmer-Laborite since that party's birth and before that was active in the Nonpartisan league movement in Minnesota. He is forty years old.

The new senator is an advocate of public ownership of monopolistic industry and a backer of collective bargaining for labor. He has urged greater levies on higher incomes and inheritances, and favors immediate payment of the soldiers' bonus.

"I shall be very glad," Benson said, "to join the liberal bloc in congress in opposition to those who would turn the arms of the clock backwards and perpetuate a system callous to human suffering, which neither understands nor wants to understand the meaning of human happiness."

## Mississippi Valley Plan of Senator Norris

WITHOUT waiting for a ruling by the Supreme court on the validity of the Tennessee Valley authority act, Senator Norris of Nebraska, father of that and much other advanced legislation, has prepared a bill for a Mississippi Valley authority along the same lines as the TVA but immensely greater in scope. He intends to introduce the measure soon in congress.

It would embrace more than half of continental United States, including all the vast plain between the Alleghenies and the western continental divide and from near the Canadian border to the delta of the Mississippi; only the Tennessee valley would be omitted from the plan.

Norris said it was an expansion of his former plan for a Missouri valley authority. Flood control would be its chief goal, he disclosed, but it also would direct the development of navigation, irrigation, hydroelectric power, soil conservation and reforestation.

Like TVA it would be managed by a three-man directorate. The cost is not stated. Congress would vote funds from year to year as the work progressed.

## Uruguay Severs Relations With Soviet Russia

DECLARING that all America is menaced with violence by the Communists, the Uruguayan government severed relations with the government of Soviet Russia; Minister Alexander Rinkin and his staff were handed their passports, and the Uruguayan charge d'affaires was recalled from Moscow. The decree, signed by President Gabriel Terra and all members of the cabinet, asserted that Montevideo was the headquarters of Communists who were plotting uprisings in all South America countries, and quoted the Brazilian charges that the abortive rebellion there in November was instigated by the Soviet government and that the Montevideo legation was its intermediary.

Relations with Russia were broken on these three formal charges:

1. That the recent congress of the Third Internationale in Moscow agreed to push a communistic drive through South America, with Communists involved in the Brazilian uprising.

2. That the Soviet legation remitted checks for large sums to unidentified recipients, "providing foundation" for a presentation that the legation actively aided Communist plans.

3. That there was a direct connection between the Third Internationale and the Soviet government.

Dr. Jose Espalter, Uruguayan foreign minister, said:

"We have proof that Montevideo was the center of a gigantic Soviet expansionist plot and that Minkin was or causing a revolution in Uruguay for next February or March.

Uruguay is the only South American nation that recognized the Soviet Russian government.

## what Irvin S. Cobb thinks about:

The Lord's Shock Troops

WESTWOOD, HILLS, CAL.—In peace: I knew streets in New York where citizens went at their own risk, and policemen walked in pairs. But some were as safe as though they'd been in church—a doctor with his kit; a nurse in her uniform; a priest or a nun; a preacher or a rabbi, and always a Salvation Army worker.

In war: Ask any veteran what organization, no matter how big its personnel, or how fat its purse, outdid the Salvation Army in service to our soldiers, whatever the race or the creed or the color.

At Christmas: Who sent Santa down cold chimneys to gladden the hearts of children at hearthstones that elsewhere would be desolate? Who brought a measure of holiday cheer to the misery-laden, putting clothes on the backs and dinners in the stomachs of the naked and the hungry?

So, for their eleven-hour drive for their Christmas fund, thank God for the Salvation Army. Every cent went where it should have gone even for Vice President—will search in vain for the name of Governor Hoffman of New Jersey.

## That Marvelous Hen

WHATEVER became of the hen which from time to time hauled off and laid an egg with mysterious infallibility on it? In my days on a country newspaper this gifted bird was a regular journalistic feature. Her output might be soft-shelled and shy a yolk, but always the cryptic writing was there.

Once she produced an egg bearing letters which many translated as prophesying "war." But somebody pointed out that if you read the message the other way it spelt "raw," which also seemed to cover the case. This barnyard phenomenon died too soon. How the New Deal boys could use a hen capable of turning out weird alphabetical combinations and then going off and forgetting them!

Afterthought—Among all the office seekers or office holders who have been or may be mentioned for a Presidential nomination next year—or even for Vice President—you will search in vain for the name of Governor Hoffman of New Jersey.

## Destroying a Skunk

I'VE just been reading—until I stopped to gag—the latest novel of one of the new school of authors; you know, those so-called realists who mistake truth for fiction and lewdness for literature. I wouldn't say this person was much of a writer, but he certainly is a practical dirt-farmer.

I've never believed in censorship for creative work; and as regards this group, I've always gone on the theory, paraphrasing an old line of an old ballad, that they were more to be pitied than censured.

But for the individual offender against common decency—well, when I was a youngster down South, they told me the surest way to destroy a skunk was to pen him under a barrel and just let him smell himself to death on his own personal perfumes.

## Our Younger Generation

IN THE paper I see where, for their Sunday sermons, three ministers preached to young men with particular references to the shortcomings of same.

I haven't a doubt that the first caveman, surveying the antics of his coltish brood, remarked in tones of gloomy resignation to his hairy mate:

"Well, mommer, the world's done pretty well while we ran it. Look at the hole in the roof to let the smoke out, that I thought up right out of my own head, beg-ee! And now when I get the trick of this new throwing-stick worked out, civilization will just about have reached her peak. But heaven help the poor old earth when that bunch of crazy kids yonder takes hold!"

Before we start blaming the oncoming generation for everything, including its own sins, which are sufficiently manifest already, let's go back to where this buck-passing habit started. Let's go back to Adam, the durned old experimentalist!

IRVIN S. COBB.

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## Fish Wanted

There are fish in Lake Titicaca, the highest in the world, but not enough, says the Philadelphia Inquirer. They are of a coarse, native variety, and the larger number of natives who live on the lake's shores would like more refined fish, although the water is said to be too cold for most European varieties. The Bolivian and Peruvian governments have therefore signed a "formal diplomatic agreement" whose object is to create a fishing industry on this sheet of water set in the Andes 12,000 feet above sea level and 5,000 square miles in area, and re-stock it. It is confidently expected that foreign experts will find some species of fish that will be able to bear the intense cold, even though the natives, who from time immemorial have fished from frail boats made of reeds, refrain from learning to swim because they cannot stand the cold themselves.

## SEEN and HEARD around the NATIONAL CAPITAL

By Carter Field  
FAMOUS WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT



WASHINGTON.—There will be a lot of oratory about the inequities of the Canadian reciprocal trade agreement on the floors of the house and senate in the next few months, but a good deal of the steam has been removed from the punches expected from the Washington and Oregon lumber interests.

Lumber had to be in that treaty. Canada was more wrought up about the imposition of that special duty on lumber—added when the copper, oil and coal interests were getting their specific protections—than about anything else. Her point appealed particularly to Secretary of State Cordell Hull because she could easily demonstrate that she had been buying two dollars worth of American goods for every one dollar of Canadian goods bought in the United States. And Mr. Hull doesn't like tariffs anyhow.

But once lumber was put in the Canadian treaty, the Pacific Northwest hit the ceiling, and stayed there for some time—hit the ceiling so hard that trusty scouts reported to Postmaster General James A. Farley that if the election were held today both Washington and Oregon would go Republican—or rather, would go anti-Roosevelt.

There were plenty of conferences here on that news. No one not familiar with the electoral vote tables, which insiders have been jiggling here for the last few months, would realize how big that news was—how bad to the New Dealers—how grand to Republicans.

For with New England concededly out the window—as confirmed by every poll—it is imperative for President Roosevelt to make a pretty clean sweep in the West. Washington has eight electoral votes, Oregon five, but those thirteen become mighty important if the whole Northeast is leaning Republican. Woodrow Wilson carried Washington, but lost Oregon, but he carried Ohio, and that big bloc of electoral votes is far from safe for Roosevelt, from all present reports.

## Promises Made

As a result of all this worry there was some conferring with officials of the lumber associations. All sorts of promises were made. Canada was to stagger her shipments to the United States, so that Canadian lumber would not be dumped up to the full quota allowance during any one period. Lumber was to be given more consideration in various other treaties which are on the fire. Big efforts will be made by the State department to open up new markets for American lumber.

Some of the lumber men have been pretty well taken into camp as a result. They promise to smooth down their senators and representatives on Capitol Hill. They even promise kind words for the administration.

But some of the promises made are not so easy of fulfillment. The trouble lies in that "most favored nation" clause, which is dear to Secretary Hull's heart. To illustrate, this country might induce some country anxious to buy a lot of lumber to reduce its tariff, and thus open up a new market for the American lumber interests.

But the moment that nation did that she would also be reducing the tariff to precisely the same degree to every other nation. Which would mean that Canada would have the same opportunity, on an equal basis, and probably without any quota restriction. So the net result would be the same as if Canada shipped that lumber into the United States.

Mr. Hull, it is learned, hopes to wiggle out of this problem by more quota juggling, though admittedly quotas run contrary to the spirit of the "most favored nation" clause.

## Union Hours on Farm

Union hours for farm hands is the latest farm relief suggestion. Sounds weird to men who were boys on farms, and crazier still to farmers at first blush. But there is a real idea behind it, and you may be hearing a lot about it before election day.

For—although the suggestion is now being weighed in the secret deliberations of certain Department of Agriculture officials, it may just possibly be the Republican farm plank—that long sought substitute for AAA farm benefits and processing taxes.

Of course there would be nothing like the Adamson eight-hour act for railroad workers, or even the minimum wage laws of certain states. It would have to be approached with far more delicacy.

For instance, there would have to be nothing compulsory about it at all, and no effort could be made to apply it to farmers owning and cultivating their own acres. The idea would be to put it in the form of a bonus paid to each farmer for every hired hand regularly employed throughout the year who was not made to work more than a given number of hours per day, on the average—a liberal bonus, which would make the thing attractive.

Every one concedes the need for something of the sort. Farmers and farm hands are still working absurdly long hours for this day and generation. Yet the average product per man hour has increased on the farm as much as in many highly mechanized lines of industry.

It is not only farm machinery which

has brought about this increase in productivity per hour of employment. It is better fertilizer, more intelligent choice, and it is better seeds, producing larger yields for the same amount of work.

This increase in yields per man hour of work ranges from 14 times in the case of some farm products down to 2½ times. But the last figure is the minimum.

## No Restriction

There would be no disposition, of course, to restrict the bonus only to farmers whose hands had not worked more than the maximum number of hours set on any one day. It would be applied on the average number of hours for the number of working days specified for the year. There is some suggestion of making this average as low as eight hours, though others advocate starting at nine.

During the harvest season, of course, no one would propose that hours be restricted. But long hours at harvest time would mean leisure later on to balance up the average.

Another advantage is pointed out by advocates of this new bonus plan. It is that many farmers now employ extra help only at rush seasons, such as harvest time. If the bonus were made liberal enough, it is contended, farmers would be inclined to take on say one more hand for regular work, taking some pains to find employment for this hand at non-rush times, and thus enabling the employing farmer to claim the bonus.

The effect of this, of course, assuming it worked, would be to provide regular employment on the farms, and curtail to just that extent the pressure for jobs in the cities at the very time need for employment in urban centers is the greatest—through the winter. And it would cut down—to whatever extent it succeeded—the number of drifters, so frequently one of the toughest problems of charitable relief in winter.

## Cut Out Bond Salesmen

There was a time when, at June commencement times, half a dozen or more of the more popular young men in the graduating class of each big college, especially the eastern ones, would be approached by big investment banking houses. The young men, if they accepted the office became bond salesmen. They tried to capitalize their college acquired popularity, especially if they had been lucky enough to win their letters on the football team or crew, selling investment securities to the mothers, fathers, aunts and uncles of the girls at whose houses they had visited during college vacations.

Franklin D. Roosevelt and Jesse H. Jones are giving themselves no concern about this interesting development of our college and social life as they calmly go about eliminating the need for bond salesmen of any sort, popular or merely expert, college graduate or office-boy developed.

The point is that the RFC is putting the bond selling business on the shelf—retiring it to the pages of our economic history. If Roosevelt and Jones succeed in their openly stated objectives, this once very pleasant and profitable, as well as eminently respected, means of earning a living will be no more.

Every one has known for some time now that one of Roosevelt's aims was to reduce the cost of capital—to force interest rates down. It has proved very satisfactory in reducing the interest charges on the government debt. There has not been time—and it may not come—to test what would have happened to private financing.

The high light of recent developments in this connection came when Jesse Jones informed the Illinois Central, following several other examples, that he would not approve that railroad's selling 5 per cent bonds, and paying a one-half of one per cent underwriting charge. As the railroad had to have the money, he said the RFC would advance it at 4 per cent, subject to the approval of the I. C. C., and with no underwriting charge.

## Plagues Stockholders

Naturally, this is very pleasing to the railroad stockholders. It is a far cry from the old days when bonds were often sold paying from 5 to 7 per cent, and with a commission to the bankers in addition. For the government to loan the companies money at 4 per cent cuts the carrying charges for that portion of the capital almost in half.

But who is going to pay the expense of marketing bonds in the future? That is the nub of the whole question, as far as the disapproved bankers' commission—one-half of one per cent for underwriting in this case—is concerned. It is another question entirely from merely reduced interest rates. In the Illinois Central case the stockholders will benefit \$1,000 a year for 15 years on every \$100,000 borrowed—the life of the proposed bond issue, from the reduced interest rate. They will benefit an additional \$500 each on every \$100,000 from saving the underwriting fee. But this last \$500 saving is not per year. It is spread over the whole 15 years, for the underwriting fee, or bankers' commission, is charged only when the bonds are sold.

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## PHONE AND AUTO AT THE FRONT IN REMAKING WORLD

The world was a long time in the making; remaking it may be a simpler and shorter process. Indeed, it has already been accomplished, if the head of the Society of Automotive Engineers is right. It would be hard to deny the contention that the automobile has wrought changes no one anticipated a little more than a generation ago. One significant instance is the spread of population. Communities that once seemed far apart are now in close contact. The tendency toward large centers of population has thus been accelerated. The suburban area has been widely extended and made largely unmanageable. That better living conditions have followed is obvious enough.

In other respects machinery or its products have transformed the face of everyday life. Two other inventions have had as notable effects as the automobile. There are many now living who can remember the first typewriter and the first telephone. Both have been vital factors in the business world. The telephone has annihilated distance even more effectively than the automobile. It is hard even for those who lived before Bell's great invention to realize how far asunder persons living in the same town then were. All the new uses of electricity have carried on the process of remaking the world.

There is no possibility now that machinery will be undervalued. Perhaps the more immediate problem is to keep it within control. A purely mechanical world would surely be dehumanized. The essentials of life are to be found elsewhere.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Not Necessary  
One can have a high standard of living; and still not buy things he doesn't want.

## NO UPSETS

The proper treatment  
for a bilious child

THREE STEPS TO RELIEVING CONSTIPATION  
A cleansing dose today; a smaller quantity tomorrow; less each time, until bowels need no help at all.

ANY mother knows the reason when her child stops playing, eats little, is hard to manage. Constipation. But what a pity so few know the sensible way to set things right!

The ordinary laxatives, of even ordinary strength, must be carefully regulated as to dosage. A liquid laxative is the answer, mothers. The answer to all your worries over constipation. A child can be measured. The dose can be exactly suited to any age or need. Just reduce the dose each time, until the bowels are moving of their own accord and need no help.

This treatment will succeed with any child and with any adult. The doctors use liquid laxatives. Hospitals use the liquid form. If it is best for their use, it is best for home use. The liquid laxative most families use is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. Any druggist has it.

## CLASSIFIED ADS

WOMEN: BE INDEPENDENT  
Earn money easily in spare time at home. No canvassing. Proven plan \$1.00 per day. DAILEY, BOX 71, MARVILLE, ILL.

WANTED—Men, women and church societies, to sell new food, needed every day. Home. Repeats every week. This is worth looking into. Write MARSHALL E. JONES, MFG. CO., CANONSBURG, PENNA.

WNU—E 2-36

## No Need to Suffer "Morning Sickness"

"Morning sickness"—is caused by an acid condition. To avoid it acid must be offset by alkalis—such as magnesia.

## Why Physicians Recommend Milk-Magnesia

These mint-flavored, candy-like wafers are pure milk of magnesia in solid form—the most pleasant way to take it. Each wafer is approximately equal to a full adult dose of liquid milk of magnesia. Chewing thoroughly, then swallowing, they correct acidity in the mouth and throughout the digestive system and insure quick, complete elimination of the waste matters that cause gas, headaches, bloated feelings and a dozen other discomforts.

Milk-Magnesia comes in bottles of 20 and 48, at 35c and 60c respectively, and in convenient tins for your handbag containing 12 at 20c. Each wafer is approximately one adult dose of milk of magnesia. All good drug stores sell and recommend them.

Start with these delicious, effective anti-acid, gently laxative wafers today. Professional samples sent free to registered physicians or dentists if request is made on professional letterhead. Select Products, Inc., 4402 23rd St., Long Island City, N. Y.

35c & 60c bottles  
20c tins

The Original Milk of Magnesia Wafers

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## FINANCIAL REPORT

(Continued from page 5)

D. H. Perry, on salary for order	40.00	Clinton McGuire, on sal. dist. 63	17.90	Jas. W. Davis, expense to Frank-	15.00
Bess Allen, on salary dist. 1	40.00	Ben Williamson, on acct.	100.00	fort	25.00
Eddie Cantrill, on salary	20.00	Emmie Johnson, on sal. dist. 9	42.90	C. W. McKenzie, on salary	25.00
April 26, 1934		Eddie Cantrill, on salary	5.00	Henry Howard, for well rope	1.00
Noah Hughes, on salary dist. 22	6.50	Bess Perry, on salary dist. 1	42.90	Mrs. Joe Fannin, bal. sal. in full	4.10
A. L. Patrick, water dist. 66	5.00	Manilla Lacy, on salary dist. 67	42.90	June 30, 1934	
W. Va. Seating Co., on acct.	500.00	Willis Williams, on sal. dist. 50	17.90	Jas. W. Davis, stamps	25.00
Arlington Seating Co., on acct.	125.00	May 29, 1934		Heleen McClure, bal. sal. in full	33.42
Steel Furniture Co., on account	70.00	Forest Lacy, on salary dist. 87	15.00	Wrigley Mercantile Co., coal dist.	49
April 27, 1934		Bruce McKenzie, taxi	4.00	Farmer Lewis, acct. filed	8.00
C. A. Turner, bal. sal. in full	30.00	May 30, 1934		Floyd Craft, making map of Mor-	33.30
Grant Lewis, on salary	10.00	Over Elam, on salary dist. 24	9.00	gan county	20.00
Reenie Morris, work dist. 87	1.50	May 31, 1934		Jas. W. Davis, bal. sal. for June	6.68
C. C. Smith, work dist. 30	11.00	June 1, 1934			
J. F. Benton, on salary	10.00	J. L. Blair, stamps	4.00		
Pauline V. Gee, salary dist. 49	55.00	Morgan Co. Natl. Bank, order on	100.00		
Grant Lewis, trip to Blaze	5.00	teacher, dist. 1	20.00		
April 28, 1934		Morgan Co. Natl. Bank, order on	42.90		
Jas. W. Davis, on salary	15.00	teacher, dist. 1	37.90		
W. M. McGuire, on sal. dist. 51	54.00	Morgan Co. Natl. Bank, order on	54.40		
Ray Nickell, bal. sal. in full	38.70	teacher, dist. 1	42.90		
W. O. Peffrey, on sal. dist. 51	54.00	Morgan Co. Natl. Bank, order on	44.17		
April 29, 1934		teacher, dist. 1	61.10		
J. L. Blair, stamps	3.00	Morgan Co. Natl. Bank, order on	3.25		
Ova Ratliff, on salary dist. 20	54.00	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
May 1, 1934		teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Jas. W. Davis, bal. exp. K.E.A.	2.50	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
May 2, 1934		teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Willis Williams, on sal. dist. 50	25.00	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
May 3, 1934		teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Fred Craft, teaching dist. 87	18.00	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Eddie Cantrill, on salary	20.00	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
B. E. Whitt, on salary	50.00	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Joe Ron Cantrill, on salary	50.85	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Estelle Faulkner, on sal. dist. 87	20.00	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Curtis Henry, on salary dist. 5	40.00	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
May 7, 1934		teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Arlie Lewis, salary in full	34.10	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Wendell Nickell, on sal. dist. 51	34.00	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
D. C. Burton, on sal. dist. 87	25.00	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
May 8, 1934		teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Ima Fannin, on salary dist. 1	50.00	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Eve Nickell, on sal. dist. 1	50.00	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Raymond Benton, school warrant	131.44	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
dist. 14		teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
May 9, 1934		teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Floyd Craft, order on teacher	50.00	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
dist. 87		teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
May 10, 1934		teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Neil J. Burton, on sal. dist. 34	40.00	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
May 11, 1934		teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
H. H. Lacy, bal. sal. in full	11.50	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Fed. Pub. Ser. Corp., gas, water	12.10	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
and lights		teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Jas. W. Davis, on salary	10.00	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Alonzo Elam, order on teacher	15.00	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
dist. 87		teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
May 12, 1934		teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
B. E. Whitt, trip to U.K.E.A.	2.00	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
May 13, 1934		teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Leonard Wells, work dist. 49	30.81	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Ethel Mae Keeton, on sal. dist. 1	65.00	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Clyde Lewis, on salary	40.00	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Isa Tackett, bal. sal. dist. 49	43.19	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Christine Lewis, on sal. dist. 89	15.00	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
May 16, 1934		teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Ova Ratliff, bal. sal. in full	14.10	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
May 17, 1934		teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
J. L. Blair, stamps	3.00	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Forest Lacy, on sal. dist. 87	25.00	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
May 18, 1934		teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Myrtle Henry, salary dist. 29	25.00	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Raymond Benton, on sal. dist. 66	25.00	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Jas. W. Day, on sal. dist. 30	25.00	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Orpha Hamilton, on sal. dist. 31	25.00	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Orris McGuire, on sal. dist. 32	25.00	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Heleen McClure, on sal. dist. 1	25.00	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Laurie Whitt, on salary dist. 49	25.00	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Christine Haney, on sal. dist. 35	25.00	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Anna E. Henry, on sal. dist. 18	25.00	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Enlah Wilson, on sal. dist. 51	25.00	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Clinton McGuire, on sal. dist. 62	25.00	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
C. K. Stacy, order on teacher	57.75	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
dist. 25		teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Lauraine Lewis, bal. sal. in full	38.00	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Jay Burton, order on teacher	12.00	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
dist. 1		teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Ethel Mae Keeton, on sal. dist. 1	57.00	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
May 19, 1934		teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Lucille Day, bal. sal. in full	45.85	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Eura Potter, on sal. dist. 23	42.90	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Altha Kash, bal. sal. in full	24.60	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Roger West, order on teacher	2.00	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
dist. 22		teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
J. W. Fannin, order on teacher	4.75	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
dist. 22		teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Josephine McGuire, order on	68.00	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
teacher, dist. 1		teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Josephine McGuire, order on	13.90	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
teacher, dist. 1		teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
W. O. Peffrey, on sal. dist. 51	40.00	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
C. H. Black, order on teacher	20.40	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
dist. 8		teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Henry Howard, on sal. dist. 22	25.40	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Blanch Prater, on sal. dist. 67	42.90	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Miriam May, on sal. dist. 92	54.00	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Lexie Nickell, on sal. dist. 72	42.90	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
J. L. Blair, C.O.D. package	1.80	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Eddie Cantrill, on salary	5.00	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Jas. W. Davis, on salary	10.00	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Herbert Wells, order on teacher	10.00	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
dist. 87		teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
W. Va. Seating Co., desks	400.00	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Ima Fannin, on salary dist. 1	42.90	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Arnett Drug Co., supplies dist. 1	4.00	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Joe Ron Cantrill, bal. sal. in full	25.00	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Eddie Cantrill, on salary	10.00	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
May 20, 1934		teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Sena Ison, on salary	42.90	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
George Haney, on sal. dist. 39	42.90	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
May 21, 1934		teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Reva Howard, bal. sal. in full	22.15	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
dist. 2		teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
May 22, 1934		teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Madella Burton, on sal. dist. 87	42.90	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Daisy Rose, on salary dist. 78	42.90	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Pauline V. Gee, on sal. dist. 49	50.00	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Lanta Whitt, on salary dist. 49	17.90	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
William McGuire, on salary dist. 51	42.90	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Ky. Tel. Co., service for May	3.19	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Anna E. Henry, on salary	42.90	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Heleen McClure, on salary	42.90	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Edra McKenzie, on salary	42.90	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Elmer Craft, on sal. dist. 31	42.90	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Wayne Lewis, bal. sal. in full	32.90	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Eva Chick, on salary dist. 48	42.90	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Clyde Lewis, on salary	42.90	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
May 23, 1934		teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Elza Lee Spradlin, on sal. dist. 82	42.90	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Christine Lewis, on sal. dist. 89	27.90	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Lloyd Hill, on salary dist. 58	42.90	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Nettie C. Peffrey, on sal. dist. 54	42.90	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
J. B. May, on salary dist. 19	25.83	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Opa McKenzie, on sal. dist. 6	42.90	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
May 24, 1934		teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Stanley Blair, on sal. dist. 49	42.90	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Talmage Lacy, on sal. dist. 87	6.00	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Peter Smith, on salary	25.00	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Estelle Faulkner, on sal. in full	25.00	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Rose Blaser, on salary dist. 35	42.90	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
May 26, 1934		teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
J. L. Blair, stamps	4.00	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Flossie Ferguson, on sal. dist. 16	42.90	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Grace Cook, on salary dist. 80	42.90	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Forest Lacy, on salary dist. 87	42.90	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Ruth Dennis, on salary dist. 81	42.90	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Ruth Finney, on salary dist. 81	42.90	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Vernie Combs, on sal. dist. 39	25.00	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Gladys Short, on salary dist. 61	42.90	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Helen McClure, on sal. dist. 1	50.00	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
May 28, 1934		teacher, dist. 1	25.00		
Ottis McGuire, on sal. dist. 32	17.90	teacher, dist. 1	25.00		

## RECAPITULATION

Balance on hand at begin-	8,172.44
Total received during the	54,091.64
year	55,804.08
Total disbursed during the	56,135.51
year	331.43 O.D.
Balance in bank at close	106.83
of year	498.32
C. Outstanding checks or	331.43 O.D.
unpaid drafts at close of	
year	
**Actual bank balance	12,000.00
(B minus C)	\$120,087.23

## BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS	
School Building and	90,000.00
Grounds	25,000.00
School Furniture and	500.00
Equipment	3,387.00
Office Equipment	12,000.00
Taxes Due	8120.087.23
Amount Collectable	
LIABILITIES	
A. Total Assets	1,000.00
Short Term Notes Out-	9,638.00
standing	
Overdrafts	1,000.00
Other Liabilities	110,057.23
B. Total Liabilities	
Net Worth (A minus B)	
Sinking Fund Reconciled	
Outstanding Checks	498.32
Balance in Bank	106.83
Actual Bank Balance	331.43 O.D.
We, the Commercial Bank, treasur-	
ers of the Morgan County Board of	
Education, certify that the above is a	
true and correct copy of the financial	
records of the Morgan County Board	
of Education for the fiscal year end-	
ing June 30, 1934, to the best of our	
knowledge and belief.	
COMMERCIAL BANK	
By C. K. STACY, Cashier.	

## GRASSY CREEK

Dec. 30.—Ollie Ford Gevedon of Brookville, Indiana, visited home folks here during the holidays.

Cletus Allen left a few days ago for Florida, where he has found employment.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Gevedon and daughter Betty Jo were guests at the home of Mrs. Bonnie Oldfield at Miz- one night last week.

A Christmas program was given at the Grassy Lick schoolhouse Tuesday afternoon.

Emma Day of Ashland spent Christmas with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Day.

Mr. and Mrs. Byron Honn and little daughter, of Morehead, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Western Peyton.

Maurine Chaney, who has been employed in Middletown, Ohio, the past few months, was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Chaney one night last week.

Ray and Wendell Gevedon of Dayton, Ohio, spent last Saturday night with J. M. Gevedon and family and were accompanied home Sunday by Bert and Jean Gevedon, who spent Christmas with their sisters, Rella and Nina Gevedon, of Middletown, and other relatives in Ohio.

Clifford Allen, who is employed in Middletown, Ohio, spent Christmas with home folks.

O GEE!

## MURPHY FORK

Elizabeth Mayabb was born Nov. 10, 1856, died Dec. 28, 1933, at the age of 79 years, 1 month, and 18 days.

She leaves six children, four sons and two daughters, Edd Mayabb of Mize Joe of Toller, Kelse of Grayson, and Susan Lacey of Middletown, Ohio, and Mrs. Roena Haney of Charleston, Ill.

She also leaves 42 grandchildren and 29 great-grandchildren. She joined the Christian church at the age of 17 and lived a devoted Christian life until death. She has gone to join her husband, John Mayabb, who passed on from this life 17 years ago. She made her home among her children. She will be greatly missed by them and by a host of friends. Funeral services were conducted by Rev. Robert Halsey at the Grassy Lick schoolhouse. The body was laid to rest in the Pieratt cemetery on Grassy.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Havens and children, of Philis Branch spent last week end with Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Ceel.

Mrs. S. B. Rose spent Christmas with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Judge Center.

Mrs. Bill Oldfield and Charlie Rob- erson, of this place, received word that their father, John Roberson, was seriously ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Omer Mayabb spent Christmas with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Elias Shockey, near Hazel Green.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Perry of Nannie spent Christmas with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jim Hurt, here.

June 26, 1934  
Isa Tacket